consideration may easily be forescen.
"The labor reference bureau for German and Austro-Hungarian subjects who have left munition or other factories for

have jeft munition or other factories for the present has been supervised up to the present by Von Igel. Moreover, con-nection in New York with Indian and Irish revolutionaries has been main-tained since the departure of Von Papen by either Von Igel or Von Skal. Von Skal keeps in touch with the Irish, for which purpose, owing to his wide ac-quaintance in those circles, he is pe-culiarly fitted."

The Ambassador's report was found

The Ambassador's report was found

among the papers and documents left behind in Nazareth by Capt, von Papen when he fied before the British advance

Makes His First Appearance

Since He Was Shot.

Parts, Feb. 27 .- Premier Clemenceau

to-day attended the meeting of the Great

Powers, the first time he had met his

conferees since the attempt against his

life a little more than a week ago. The

cussing various great questions in which

France is highly interested. He told

his colleagues he would return next

week to resume the presidency of the

The Premier looked well and vigorous

and gave no sign of the recent ordeal he had undergone. He jokingly referred to his experience and said as he greeted Henry White of the American peace

delegation, "I hope you have not got a bullet in your lung."

David Lloyd George, British Prime

Minister, has made arrangements so that he will arrive in Paris March 8 when it is expected all the commissions will have reported, that M. Clemenceau will again be presiding and that action

will be begun on the preliminary peace

M. Clemenceau paid a visit this after-

noon to President Poincare at the Ely-see Palace. Later he returned to the

noon to President Poincare at the Siy-see Palace. Later he returned to the War Ministry, where he received nu-merous visitors, among them Marshal Foch, Andre Tardieu of the French peace delegation and Edouard Ignacs, Under Secretary for Military Justice and Pensions.

Superior Council Resents In-

terference by Germans.

of Alsace and Lorraine at its first meet-

proposals for a pfebiscite in Alsace-Lov-

refne. The council was created to adjust various matters connected with the

provisional administration of the two provinces. The resolution sages:

"We refuse to stand for any for-eign interference in our national af-

fairs such as those attempted re-cently at Weimar (the seat of the German National Assembly) and

elsewhere with the object of making

Paris, Feb. 27 .- The Superior Council

REJECT PLEBISCITE +

ALSACE-LORRAINE

AT PEACE PARLEY

CLEMENCEAU BACK

BERNSTORFF REPORT ble to check. The resultant disadvantages for the finances of the empire by sums, some of them very considerable, which would thus have to be taken into

German Government. Proof that the life a little more than a week ago. The money used in their intrigues was paid Premier remained for half an hour diswith the acquiescence of the German cussing various great questions in which

PROVES PLOTS HERE

Shows Money Used in In-

trigues Was Paid With Ber-

lin's Approval.

ALBERT HANDLED FUNDS

Document Captured in Pales-

tine From Von Papen Given

Out by British.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Study of the offi-cial statement containing a translation of the peport from Count von Bernstorff.

German Ambassador to the United States, to Chanceller von Bethmann-Hollweg on August 26, 1916. discloses interesting details of the part that the Count and the Poreign Office played in German intrigues in the United States.

The report gives further evidence regarding the use of Wolf von Igel, George von Skal and Dr. Haintich Albert by the

on Skal and Dr. Heinrich Albert by the

'hancellor, if not at his order, is con-

Albert in Charge of Funds.

It is disclosed that Albert had charge much German money and that Von

of much German money and that Von Bernstorff wished to keep him in the United States because "there is abso-

utely no one else at my disposal who is to be trusted with the matter referred

which included compromising docu-

Count von Bernstorff mentions partic-

plar directions in which Von Igel and

Von Skal "apart from their services for the care of intelligence, carried on vari-ous commercial measures already partly concluded by Von Papen." The Ambas-

sador refers to a lawsuit then pending against Von Igel on account of his par-ticipation in the conspiracy to destroy

the Welland Canal, and says it is out of the question to pronounce his dismissal. He expresses a strong desire for the retention of the services of Von Igel be-

cause Von Igel and Von Skal "had to do among other things with orders placed with the Bridgeport Projectile Company and the Aetna Powder Company, the

The report cays that in all these

tant questions my advice was called

Fenred Losses by False Bills.

"The carrying on of these tasks by

other man presents particular diffi-

culties," the report adds, "since to make oneself acquainted with matters which are very intricate would result in a

RUSSIANS GRADED BY RULE OF SOVIETS

Former Rich in Lowest Class, Which Virtually Has Disappeared.

LABORERS TOP THE SCALE

British Worker Who Served With Bolsheviki Vividly Portrays Conditions.

special Cable Despatch to THE BUN and the

Public Ledger. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. London, Feb. 27.—A picture of condi-ions in Russia, portrayed more cleanly han anything yet published, is given in he Westminster Gazette in an interview ntitled "The Truth About Russia." As ie Westminster Gazette generally is regarded as a paper with a strong leaning t ward pacifism and nowise likely Bol-rievik, and as its informant is a trades unionist, only just arrived from Russia, the interview is attracting great attention. The Westminster Gazette says:

"There has lately arrived in Engand a witness of the internal con dition of Russia whose testimony is, we believe, more veracious and impartial and likely to have more weight with the mass of the people than any official account given by middle class Russians who have escaped from the country. This is H. V. Keeling, who alone probably of all Englishmen has seen the Botshevist movement from within and can report of his own knowledge what the Russian working class

Mr. Keeling went to Russia five years ago to teach the workmen of a Russian firm which had acquired British patents of certain new processes of the lithographic and printing trades. For twenty years previously he had been a member of the British Trade Union. He was admitted to membership in the Russian Printing Trade Union and thus spent all his time as a workman among workmen.

Became Useful to Soviets.

"In 1918 he went about the counopening workshops for repairing sorts of things. In this way he made himself so useful, not to say indispensable, that the Soviets insisted on his remaining in the country. In October last he was appointed to the position of chief photographer of the committee on public education, presided over by Luzachursky when he december 10 things and the same country that the same country the same country that the same coun nacharski, whom he describes as an amiable visionary with his eyes shut to the realities of the Bolshevist regime. How Keeling finally got out of Russia and the extraordinary ad-ventures and hairbreadth escapes he had at the frontier of Finland cannot be told yet. The main fact is that he was in Russia for the whole period of the revolution until Jan-

uary 9 this year.
"Mr. Keeling is still a young man and, although his experience have bitten deep into him, he has been carried through by his remarkable vitality and intelligence. He speaks with singular impartiality of what he has seen and heard.

"The population, says Mr. Keeling, was originally divided by the Bolshevists into four categories which exactly turn upside down the social classes of other countries. These are first, manual laborers; second, clerical workers, provided they employ nobody; third, every body who has employed anybody from a small householder employing one servant to a manufacturer em ploying a thousand hands; fourth, all former idle rich, princes, aristocrats, landowners and courtiers of every description

Degredation Is the Penalty.

The penalty for falling to please the Bolshevists is to be degraded to the class in which you get scarcely any. In the last months there has not been anything like enough for the first class and ocarcely anything for the others Class IV., the former rich, I should say, has disappeared. They have either got out of the country or been starved to death or shot or have turned themselves into workmen in order to get food. "I cannot tell you more, for no-

body knows. Other classes are those that get some food and those that get hardly any officially. To get food you must be in with the Bel-shevesis, and then they put you into the first class. It is very difficult o get there and very easy to get out. They degrade you for slight reasons which you cannot discover and then you starve. Whole trade unions have been degraded because they opposed the Bolshevists or offended them somehow.

"One has cards and coupons,"
says Mr. Keeling, but all private
trading is forbidden and nearly all
the shops in Petrograd are shut.
There are a few hundred municipal and you are supposed to receive half a pound of bread a day potatoes, butter, meat and sugar are fixed at reasonable prices; but as a matter of fact for a long time past nothing has been sold but bread and even that falled for seven days in December.

Six Days Without Bread.

have been six days without three days without anything at except the so-called public ar, which consisted b, watery a small piece of salt fish and ighth of a pound of bread. times they offered me oats, as if I were a horse, when there was no bread. All children are in the first class, for the Bolshevist idea is that all children should be charges the state while their parents go work, but the children are stary-in great numbers.

'If you are not in the first class

we degraded from it you have to we about and try to get food se-ly; but this is a punishable offor which sometimes people even he shot. People go to the ry, taking anything they think seasonts will take in exchange and and get a bag of flour or a rotatoes. But it is illegal to it of town without a permit or anything when you get there. y anything when you get there, ie Red Guard stop them and in them as they come back, and ey find anything confiscate it often arrest the people and

them off, saw a woman who had gone country and got thirty pound flour from her own native place her children, who were starving c was seized by the Guard at the station when she was trying to get back, and they took it from her, al-though she fell on her knees and im-placed them with sobs to let her keep Then when she found it was no

and was killed.

Workmen's Pay \$500 Monthly. it hes it worse that you have but can buy nothing, I have had rubles worth £600 (\$3,000) in my pocket and have not been able to buy a piece bread. You don't trouble about money. You pay 5 shillings (\$1.25) a lump for sugar if you can get it. A workman's wages are \$100 (\$500) a month at the old values, but though he can still buy a watch for \$5 (\$25) he cannot buy a roll of bread for \$50 (\$250). People who have food will not sell it for rubles because they are worth nothing and there is nothing and there is nothing and the pay. nothing and there is nothing to buy with them, so the Bolshevists can-not get food though they are trying to and having fights with the peas-

ants in consequences.
"T believe mywelf there is enough food in Russia to keep every one alive for the last harvest was good, but it cannot be got and it is all being hearded and concealed.

"'Nine-tenths the people who keep in with the Bolshevists have to keep in with the Boishevisis have to pretend to like them and would do anything to get rid them if they knew how, but you have to remember the Boishevists are clever, feeding the people who are likely to fight. Every man who joins the Red Army is sure of his own food, also gets food for his wife and children. The army is fed before any one else and out of all proportion to the other classes. Even workmen get nothing until the army has had enough, so large numbers of men join the army for the sake of getting food and then have to keep at it for fear of losing their food. Bealdes if they try any tricks they Besides if they try any tricks they not only are punished and shot themselves but their wives' families and parents are starved.

Many Spies Employed.

"'A man will stand almost anything rather than see his wife, chil-dren and parents starved to death and the use they make of this kind and the use they make of this kind of coercion is devilish. Soldiers have to be careful for there are lots of spies among them. Then besides the regular Red Army there is a special picked army which gets everything it wants, food or anything else, and all these men know if they don't fight they will starve, so they fight to save their own food and to prevent their wives and children from starving. That is their dren from starving. That is their

dren from starving. That is their way of keeping alive."
"'How can men at the top. Lenine Trotsky and the rest rest?—Lenine at all events is supposed to have some intelligence and humanity—sit there and let this go cn? Are they devils or maniacs? Kesling was asked.

"Suppose you would say they are quite sane according to our notions, but as things are they cannot help themselves and could not ston it. hemselves and could not stop it if

they choose. They have made mon-ster areas helpiess. Bolshevium is in fact, become a vested interest for its privleged class, and Lenine and privileged class, and Lenine and Trotzky are obliged to go on feeling a few, starving the many and shoot-ing objectors."
"Ask how men could be found who would go on day after day ad-ministering this diabolical system with this succtacle of baloless man-

with this spectacle of helpless mystery under their eyes Mr. Keeling Most of them are quite young. some notorious bad characters, many mere boys whom we should call hooligans. One boy of 17 I knew was a commissary with the power

of life and death over forty villages. He goes about armed with a pistol, and one day thrust it in my face, threaten ng to shoot me on the spot I knew how to deal with him, but the Russian peasants do not. As seen, such lads are terrorizing whole "Keeling admits frankly that he was attracted by the Bolshevist idea, and hoped at one t me it might be good for Russia if not the world in

good for Russia if not the world in general. He was asked what has happened to the Russian people?

"It is Bolshevism as black as it is painted, and if it is, how can the whole nat on submit to it? he said in answer. The Russian people are starving, and when you are starving. you do not think about other atrock ties; you think about nothing except just food to keep yourself alive. You do not trouble much whether you are going to be shot yourself or whether other people are being shot. You are collecting food I ke an animal. I left Russia six weeks ago, but even now I cannot get over the habit of thinking about my food, and every day I find myself wonder-ing where the rest men is to come ing where the next meal is to come

Some Have Plenty.

"Keeling expanded on this idea. ple too absorbed with the ravening thought how to get food for them-selves, their wives and children to think of anything beyond the moment, too exhausted to resist; on the other hand, a favored few rela-tively well fed persons prepared for tively well fed persons prepared for any violence or crueity to save themselves from losing their privi-lege and slipping into the vortex of famine. For, whatever may be in the original idea of Bolshevism, as Keeling explained, it is simply that it confers upon some and deules to others the privilege of eating and that all its other deeds of violence and cruelty are as nothing to the supreme cruelty of withholding food. Keeling went on to explain the sys-tem, describing it without color or tem, describing it without color or emotion, as if living in that world he had come to take its horrors for

granted.

"The peasants have got rid of their landlords and sat down and divided the land," continued Keeling. They have quarrelled a good deal, but on the whole did it sensibly, each taking a bit of the best land, then another a bit of worse, and so on, but while there was plenty land for one village, there was nothing like enough in another, so the distribution was very unequal and there was great discontent. Instead of having the splendid time they of having the splendid time they hoped for, they find there is noth-ing to buy and they are always being to buy and they are always being worried and threatened by the Bolsman. They no tear vodka, no tobacco; they feel the loss of tobacco especially, and seem to walk about in a dazed condition, like men used to drugs, who had suddenly to go without. Pear-

"Peasants work only just as much as they must to keep them-selves alive. The next harvest is likely to be very bad and then famine, which now exists in the

ants have implored me to give them

famine, which now exists in the towns, will begin to spread over the country, and one dare not think what will happen then.

"My own belief is they, Lenine and Trotsky, know the game is up, but do not know how to get out of it or what to do. The slightest sign of weakening and they are done. So they simply go ahead, grinding out everybody they think dangerous. Even the advanced Socialists are beginning to speak of Czardom as the good old times. No one is safe. It used to be thought they did not shoot Jews, for so many of them are Jews themselves, but two them are Jews themselves, but two acquaintances of mine, both Jews, were shot a short time before I came away, and they had done nothing except to try a little private trad-

Thousands Have Disappeared.

"It is terrible to live in Russia these times. As you walk in Petrograd you never see any one laugh or smile; men and women are like shadows; little children are so wasted they seem to be all eyes. All the time people are disappear-All the time people are disappear-ing; nobody knows what becomes of them. Five years ago Petrograd

had a population of 2,460,000; now there are scarcely 700,000.

"I have no personal animosity against the Bolshevists. They treated me as well as they could, but I am a working man, a trade unionist and I don't like to hear British working men talking as if Bolshevism was a great and splendid experiment to be copied by other countries, or as if they were helping the working people of Russia by saying

working people of Russia by saying no to all proposals now before the Allies for dealing with it. I want to convince them it is not a question of politics or theory, but just a question of humanity on which we have got to do our duty and belo lave got to do our duty and help. There is enormous suffering and misery which we ought to stop if

we call.
"I want to say also that it won't people think that if socialism is tried it must end in wholesale murder and starving millions of people to death, but that is what will happen if the working people confuse socialism with Bolshevism and suppose that ocialism must support the Bol-

COUP D'ETAT BY OFFICERS EXPECTED

Monarchists Said to Control Government Heads.

By the Associated Press. GENEVA, Feb. 27.—Swiss troops on the Bavarian and Baden frontiers of Germany have been reenforced owing to unest across the boundary.

A despatch to the Geneva Journal from Munich says the situation in the Bavarian capital is confused. The Cen-ual Congress, the despatch adds, is de nanding a Soviet Government.

Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon, former director f the Krupp Works, at a conference with the Central Committee, declared that he would only work with Parlia-ment. It had been reported that he was to visit Munich and negotiate with the social st leaders with a view to forming new Bayarian Cabinet.

All the aristocratic officers of the cavested. Bail has been refused Prince oachim, the youngest son of former Emperor William, and Prince Leopold of Savaria, who are under arrest as alleged aders of the monarchist movement

LONDON, Feb. 27 .- The Monarchists coup detat, in the opinion of the Mail's correspondent at Berlin, who says that the old officer class, with its general staff, has been gradually getting the whip hand there fince January 13 and now holds the Government in its power.

The threatened coup detat would be carried out in Berlin alone," he writes, "and would probably for a time be "and would probably for a time be successful, although it would certainly result in ruthless civil war. A large number of officers are said to be asso-ciated in the plot, which aims at the restoration of the old order.

"A secret meeting of Monarchist offi-rs was held at Charlottenburg, Febru-Herringen, son of the former Secretary of War. Thirty officers attended and each is said to have pledged himself to hold in his residence a quantity of munitions ready for an emergency and to assemble at a certain place when called supen. Every member of the plot has upon. Every member of the plot has been requested to enlist as many officers loyal to the former Emperor as possible. The Government has been warned."

The correspondent says the organization of new bodies of troops by the Government, a step which alone can save it from the Spartacans and other extremions that been possible only by reason of the Government yielding to the old officer class, which, he says "already has builted the Government into winking at a Soviet republic is quite grotesque. In

PLEDGES JAPAN TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Kinmochi Saionji, formerly Prime Minsese delegation at the Peace Conference and has been elected a permanent vicepresident of the conference, arrived here o-day on board the Tamba Maru. Beore departing for Paris Marquis Saionit

said to the Associated Press: "While it is impossible for me to express an opinion on what has transpired since the Peace Confer-ence opened in Paris, having been ence opened in Paris, having been forty days on the sea voyage. I have no hesitation in saying that Japan desires to see a League of Nations organized, so as to insure a more free and effective civilization in practice as well as in theory.

"At such a time in such a world it is the duty of men of every class, creed and color to help in perfecting an indestructible harrier against the forces which have hindered the progress of the world."

Replying to a query regarding Japan's policy toward China the Marquis said:

"The policy of the present Government, and I am sure that of all future Governments, must be one of fair treatment, cooperation and

of fair treatment, cooperation and good neighborliness in their best and highest meaning. We are de-termined that China shall realize how fully we are prepared to meet her half way in all future dealings and negotiations which may help to bring about mutual confidence and esteem, as well as cooperation in the development of both our countries and their peoples."

WAR LOSSES \$20,000,000,000. French Deputy Estimates Damage

His Country Suffered. Paris, Feb. 27.—The war losses of France amount to nearly \$24,000,000,000, according to an estimate prepared by Louis Pubots, Deputy from the Depart-ment of the Seine, for the Budget Com-mittee of the Chamber of Deputies, says

The losses consist of damage to land Major Anderson was graduated from and property, household effects, cattle, West Point in 1915 and was among the and title deeds; raw materials and profined Americans to come to France in and title deeds; raw materials and profined the United States Aviation Service.

Thirty Thousand Defaulters!

Since its incorporation in 1884, the American Surety Company of New York has dealt with thirty thousand defaulters.

It is now dealing with an average of ten defaulters every

The losses occasioned employers by defaulters are enormous

Many employers, apparently without realizing the hazard involved, carry this risk themselves. Others transfer the risk to surety companies by bonding their employees.

The employer who bonds his employees in this Company has the security of a Company abundantly able and willing to meet promptly its obligations and capable through long experience of dealing with every default situation that can arise.

And the employee bonded by this Company may properly consider that he has the highest endorsement.

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Fidelity Security Contract Judicial Burglary

Krupp ex-Director Meets Socialists in Munich.

LONDON, Feb. 27 .- Dr. Wilhelm Much lon, former director of the Krupp works, has arrived in Munich and is negotiating with Socialist leaders there with a view to forming a new Bavarian cabinet, according to a Bern despatch to the Ex-

the Government yielding to the old of-floer class, which, he says "already has builted the Government into winking at numerous political crimes and arbitrary spite of the sorrowful and sangulary imagine they can keep up this swindle-twenty-four hours or eight days?"

Marquis Saionji Says Duty Is TEN I. W. W. LEADERS for All Races and Colors. TAKEN IN BRIDGEPOR TAKEN IN BRIDGEPORT

Caught in Police Raid.

out plans that were laid weeks ago the which is left to Italy. police swooped down on the East Side of the Halian peace delegations say the to-night, arresting ten men, all of whom Jugo-Slava have ordered a general mo-

are believed to be I. W. W. and Bolshevist agitators.

Evidence indicating the existence here
of an I. W. W. local with a membership
of more than 190 was seized by the
police at the home of Simon Brobosky
where a trunk filled with I. W. W. literature and a charter issued to the Bridgeport local from the Chicago headquarters was taken.

The prisoners were hurried to Police
Headquarters, as the police feared an

Jugo-Slavs have erdered a general mobilization, which has interrupted trains
and Jugo-Slavis and Jugo-Slavis
and Jugo-Slavis and Jugo-Slavis
and the stoppage of feed supplies destined for southeastern Europe.

In view of the situation, it is an
nounced, Italy has suspended the return
of Jugo-Slav prisoners captured from the
Austrian army, Italy, however, continues
to return Czecho-Slovak, Pollsh and Rumanian soldiers fully armed.

On representations made by the Allies
and the United States it is understood
writings were recalled at longth.

The prisoners were hurried to Police Headquarters, as the police feared and the United States it is understood writings were recalled at length.

Smythe, was the original of Col Col. Newcome. Her life was spent among distinguished literary men and her own writings were recalled at length.

Although every precaution had been taken to keep the plans of the authorities secret, late this afternoon a "tip" had been given to some of the men under surveillance. Many of them fied the

The police began planning the round-acceptal weeks ago. R. M. Davies p several weeks ago. R. M. Davies, idef of the secret service at the Remington Arms, planued the affair. It was through information furnished by Davies that the hangouts of the men were

FALL KILLS MAJOR ANDERSON. Fokker Machine Becomes Unman

By the Associated Press. Cobleng, Feb. 23.—Major H. B. Anderson of Jover, N. J., commander of the Fourth Corps, Aviation Service, was tilled on Thursday near Cochem, on the Moselle, when the Fokker machine in which he was flying became uomanageable at several thousands feet in the air. The body of Major Anderson was burled Sunday in the Third Army Cemetery, near Fortress Alexander, in the

ageable in Germany.

tery, near Fortress Alexander, in the outskirts of Coblenz.

WANTED AT ONCE

PROMOTION MANAGER

for New York newspaper.

Must be hard worker and able to write striking copy. Briefly state previous experience and qualifications.

A. D., Box 121 Sun.

MUEHLON MAY FORM ITALY NEAR TO WAR WITH JUGO-SLAVS

Continued from First Page.

By the Associated Press.

Brain. Feb. 28.—In attacking the proposal for a Soviet republic in Bavaria Vorugerts, the Majority Socialist organ, says:

"It cannot be disputed." ties provided for in the plan of the Slav claim League of Nations may be applied to Jugo-Slavs

PARIS MEETING GETS JUGO-SLAVS' CLAIMS

Italians, Who Resist Plan, Charge Mobilization Order.

caims, Italy, through Foreign Minister President was proposed in a resolution Schnino, having officially notified the conference that she cannot adhere to conference that she cannot adhere to the Jugo-Siav proposal to submit the Means Committee and later introduced delimitation of the frontier between the by Chairman Kitchin. The clause protocountries to the arbitration of Presidence for a tax of 10 per cent. after May

Barogepost, Conn., Feb. 27.—Carrying Dalmatian Islands except Pelagosa, the measure is expected, with House ut plans that were laid weeks ago the which is left to Italy.

To-Day

SALE OF

MEN'S

WINTER

OVERCOATS

(Only 150 Garments)

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\$23 and \$25 Grades

SMALL CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

that Italy has consented to lif; the embargo to permit the passage of food supplies to southeastern Europe.

Soon after it became known that the litalian Jugo-Slav controversy had reached an apparent impasse a long statement was issued from Italian head quarters outlining Italy's insistence upon what she styles her "just part of the victory." The document recites the historic geographic, ethnographic, economic and military arguments previously made.

The report easy that in all these and military arguments previously made measures "Privy Councillor Albert has been consulted by Von Igel, as directed at the time by Von Papen. On impor-

n this connection.

Italy, the document says, "is facing his problem of her destiny with a firmwhich is enlightened as well as

The general secretary of the Peace Conference was notified officially on February 18 by the Italian delegation Slav claims in Dalmatia as urged !

SEMI-LUXURY TAX REPEAL THREATENED Kitchin Introduces Measure

for Quick Action.

aspect of things generally one is unconsciously reminded of Munich carnivals and Bavarian good cheer. How long do gation to the Peace Conference has presented to the conference has presented to the conference its territorial number of the monday night by the By the Associated Press.

Bolshevik Agitators Also between them and Italy.

Wilson. The Jugo-Slavs ask that the Isonzo River be made the boundary articles costing apparel and many other between them and Italy. between them and Italy
The Jugo-Slav claims involve the annexation of the whole of Styria, with
Triest and Flume and the whole of the
Dalmatter

discussion of all comprising documents, and, as ordered by your Excellency, is almost out of the question. "In the event of Privy Councillor Althe future of Alsace and Lorraine depend on a piebiscite. We most energetically deny to all Germans the pert returning to Germany within measurable time there is absolutely no one else at my disposal who is to be trusted with the matter referred to right of manifesting solicitude for us, which comes forty-eight years too late. We are and will remain French Various parties concerned would soon notice this and would come forward with claims which it would be impossiwithout any plebiscite through the restoration of the rights violated in

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Six for \$1.00

Soft and sheer woven colored border handkerchiefs of excellent quality. This low price will be possible only until our present assortments are depleted.

New York men ever enjoyed

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